









## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors  
General Brokers  
**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

These Underdecks have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

**TUESDAY,**  
August 2, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—  
A Consignment of  
**WHITE GOODS,**

Comprising:—  
Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs, Damask Table Cloths 60 and 68 inches wide, Serviettes, Turkish and Huckaback Towels, Bed Quilts, Bed Valances, Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Cotton Calico, Dollies, Tray and Glass Cloths, Shirtings, Sheetings 72 and 90 inches wide, Bed Sheets.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**TUESDAY,**  
August 2, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS,**

Comprising:—  
Dining Suites, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Card and Occasional Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Dinner Services, Crockery, &c., Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-plated Ware, One American Ice Chest, Electric Reading Lamps, Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c.

Also  
Enamel Bath & Ceiling Fan Electrolite.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1921.

## INTIMATIONS

### FOR SALE.

New and Used.  
**HARLEY DAVIDSONS,**  
INDIANS.  
HENDERSONS.  
WOLFE  
and SMITH.  
MOTOR CYCLES.  
**REEVES & CO.,**  
105-114, Woo-Sung Street,  
Kowloon

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL & STEEL**  
**PILLS**  
A Special Remedy for all kinds of  
Pain in the Head, Back, Neck, Stomach,  
Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, and  
Bowel. It is a powerful and reliable  
remedy for all these ailments, and  
is sold in all the leading chemists and  
druggists.

**Glover's**  
World Renowned  
**Dog Remedies**  
Send for free book on "Dog  
Diseases and How to Feed."  
**H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.**  
118 West 31st Street  
New York, U. S. A.  
Agents: HULL & PERKINS  
(Cable) Ltd., Hong Kong

**PALACE MOTOR Co., Ltd.**  
Phone Central 644  
Western Branch 3148  
Kowloon Branch 2307  
New Cars For Hire & For Sale.  
Private Cars equipped.  
Repairs: Here a Specialty.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.  
Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

### WANTED.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED  
TELEPHONE operator for Bank.  
Please state in reply age and experience.  
Box 1308, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—Competent STENO-  
TYPEST (male) with knowledge  
of filing, coding, etc., requires immediate  
position, no objection to outposts.  
Apply Box 1304, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED.—POSITION WANTED  
by SPANISH BOOK-KEEPER,  
with good knowledge of Shipping, and  
Import & Export and able to speak  
Chinese fluently. No objection to Out-  
posts. Apply to Box 1305, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WIRELESS.—Two Operators with  
Steamer Practice Wanted.  
Immediate engagement. Apply Box  
1309, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

### TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWN at Yau-mat.  
For particulars apply to THE  
HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO.,  
LTD.

TO LET.—LARGE GODOWN AT  
WANCHAI, (known as Mody  
Godown). Apply to LEE HAY SAN &  
Co., 202, Queen's Road Central.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE or TWO LOTS of  
LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon,  
about seven minutes by Ricksha from  
Ferry. For plan & further particulars  
apply Box 1283, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

## INTIMATIONS

### HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING will be held at the HONG-  
KONG HOTEL, Pedder Street,  
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong,  
on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-  
SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921,  
AT NOON, for the purpose of con-  
sidering, and, if thought fit, approving  
the draft new Memorandum of  
Association of the Company which  
will be submitted to the Meeting. A  
print of such draft new Memorandum  
of Association and a print of the ex-  
isting Memorandum of Association  
of the Company may be seen at the  
Company's Registered Office in the  
Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street  
aforesaid, and a comparison of the  
print of the existing Memorandum  
of Association with the print of the  
draft new Memorandum of Association  
will show wherein the draft new  
Association Memorandum differs  
from the existing Memorandum  
of Association. Should the  
Meeting approve of such new  
Memorandum of Association with or  
without modification, the subjoined  
Resolution will be proposed as an  
Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1). That the provisions of the  
Company's Memorandum of As-  
sociation with respect to its  
objects be altered so as to read  
as shown in the print signed for  
the purpose of identification by  
the Chairman of this Meeting,  
and also for the following further  
purposes, namely:—  
For the purpose of considering,  
and, if thought fit, approving the  
draft new Articles of the Company  
which will be submitted to the Meet-  
ing. A print of such new Articles  
and a print of the existing Articles  
may be seen at the Company's Re-  
gistered Office in the Hongkong Hotel,  
Pedder Street aforesaid. In such  
print the portions of the proposed  
new Articles which differ from the  
existing Articles are indicated by  
underlining in black ink and by  
marginal notes. Should the Meeting  
approve of such new Articles with or  
without modification, the subjoined  
Resolution will be proposed as an  
Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2). That the new Articles al-  
ready approved by this Meeting  
and for the purpose of  
identification subscribed by the  
Chairman thereof, be and the  
same are hereby adopted as the  
Articles of the Company to the  
exclusion of and in substitution  
for all the existing Articles  
thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO  
GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the Company will be held at the  
HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder  
Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY,  
the THIRTEENTH DAY OF  
AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the  
purpose of receiving a report of the  
proceedings at the above mentioned  
Meeting and of confirming, if thought  
fit, as Special Resolutions, the above  
mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Re-  
solutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a  
Special Resolution by the requisite  
majority, the alterations in the Com-  
pany's memorandum of Association  
consequently involved will be sub-  
mitted to the Supreme Court of Hong-  
kong for confirmation.

### REFULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), August 1st.

TEA AND DINNER DANCE.

### NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS STORE and ON  
LEE are agents for WILKES LTD.,  
at Kowloon.  
**WISEMAN, LTD.**

namely as Extraordinary Resolutions,  
namely:—

(3). That each of the existing  
20,000 fully paid up shares of  
\$50 each constituting the Com-  
pany's present Capital of  
\$1,000,000 be divided into 5  
fully paid up shares of \$10 each  
so as to make such Capital  
\$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000  
fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4). That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5). That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO  
GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the Company will be held at the  
HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder  
Street, aforesaid on WEDNESDAY,  
the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF  
AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the  
purpose of receiving a report of the  
proceedings at the above mentioned  
Meeting in so far as regards Re-  
solutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and  
of confirming, if thought fit such  
last mentioned Resolutions as Special  
Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July,  
1921.  
By Order of the Board,  
**J. H. TAGGART,**  
Manager.

## INTIMATIONS.

### HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
an INTERIM DIVIDEND of  
ONE SHILLING per share on account  
of the year 1921, has been declared.  
The DIVIDEND will be payable on  
and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th  
day of August, 1921, to Shareholders  
on the Register on TUESDAY, the  
9th day of August, 1921, and will be  
paid to Shareholders at the Colonial  
(Hongkong) Register at the exchange  
rate of 2/7 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,  
**W. E. ROBERTS,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1921.

### HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE  
DOLLAR per Share for the six  
months ending 30th June, 1921, will be  
PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 9th,  
on which date Dividend Warrants may  
be obtained on application at the  
Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
TUESDAY, August 2nd to TUESDAY,  
August 9th, both days inclusive, during  
which period no Transfer of Shares can  
be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**G. E. ELLIAMS,**  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1921.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the HONGKONG DOLLAR  
DIRECTOR has been acquired, as  
from July 7th, 1921, by the under-  
signed with all rights and titles, and  
will hereafter be published by them. No  
claims against the Hongkong Dollar  
Director incurred prior to this date  
will be admitted by the undersigned.  
THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE  
LTD.  
5, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

## INVALIDES ROMANCE.

### FIRST ENGLISHMAN MARRIED THERE.

A war romance reached a happy  
conclusion when Major E. G. F. L.  
Gould, wearing the brilliant full-dress  
uniform of the Buffs, was married in  
the Chapel of the Invalides to Mlle.  
Jeanne Liaume.

Major F. W. Tomlinson, also of  
the Buffs, was his best man.

Special permission had been granted  
by the French Government for the  
marriage to take place in this  
picturesque chapel, as the bride had  
worked as a nurse for 4 years in the  
war hospital of the Invalides.

It was the first occasion that an  
Englishman has been married in this  
chapel.

In the chapel were a group of  
Mlle. Liaume's patients in their  
wheel chairs, and one of them, a  
young officer, played a violin solo.

### "MANNISH" MODES.

### MRS. ROSITA FORBES ON WOMANLINESS.

Mrs. Rosita Forbes, the young ex-  
plorer whose charming gowns have  
attracted almost as much public  
admiration as her dangerous journey,  
has decided opinions against the  
"mannish" dress adopted by some  
women.

"I would have crossed Sahara  
desert in a Paris gown if it had been  
possible," she told a reporter.

"Women should keep their woman-  
hood as much as possible. It is much  
better to be a perfect woman than  
an imperfect man. This tendency in  
the modern girl to be like a man is a  
very great pity and causes a great  
deal of trouble.

"I think women dress in a  
"mannish" way because they think  
manhood means freedom and they  
want to copy it. To equal a man a  
woman should learn as much as  
possible, and she should always  
preserve her femininity. I have never  
worn men's dress except on very rare  
occasions for riding purposes. Women  
should be better women—not worse  
men."

## NOTICES.

## JUST RECEIVED



A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

**KODAKS**

**FILMS & ACCESSORIES**

ALSO

**DEVELOPING & PRINTING**

BY EXPERTS

WITH

**PROMPT SERVICE**

AT

**THE WING ON CO., LTD.**

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**ZINC**

The Products of the Zinc  
Producers of Australia and  
the world's standard for  
purity, and are universally  
preferred by users on account  
of the superiority of these  
products.

THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ARE NOW AVAILABLE—

**Electrolytic Zinc** **Brand**  
Containing about 99.95 % Metallic Zinc.  
99.9 % guaranteed.  
Supplied in plates, average weight, 56 lbs.

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Containing about 98.75 % Metallic Zinc.  
Supplied in plates, average weight of 56 lbs.

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Various Grades of Zinc Concentrate  
produced at the world-famous Broken  
Hill Mines.

For Quotations and Terms of Delivery of above Products, address—  
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CONTRACTORS WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE  
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London Address—Peters Hall,  
Avenue Road, London, E.C. 2  
Cable Address—"Zincpro," Melbourne  
"Zincpro," London

extra!



—an extra wrapper  
to keep the Flavor in  
and the Dryness out!

You don't lose one bit of that  
fresh tobacco fragrance—rich Turk-  
ish blended with Burley and other  
choice Domestic tobaccos.

You get fresh cigarettes—firm,  
full-flavored and cool burning.  
And you can't know how much better  
a fresh cigarette tastes until you try  
Chesterfields.

LICKEY & MYERS Tobacco Co.

**Chesterfield**  
CIGARETTES

20 for 20 cents

In 10 light packages. No discounts  
for retail lots of 50, 100, or more.

*They Satisfy*  
and the blend can't be copied



TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary,

PHONE NO. 16.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346OUR ANNUAL  
CASH SALE

COMMENCES ON

TUESDAY, August 2nd

BARGAINS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

LADIES' SHOES SPECIALLY REDUCED.

We Specialize in

Social and Business Stationery,  
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,  
Novelties for the Home and Office,  
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING &amp; CO.

60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

## BIRTHS.

JENNINGS.—On July 22, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jennings, a son.

GRIERSON.—On Sunday, July 24, 1921, at Shanghai, to Major and Mrs. A. G. W. Grierson a son.

CARETTI.—On July 22, 1921, at Peking to Mr. and Mrs. E. Caretti, a son.

FANO.—At Kuling, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Fano, a daughter, Genevieve.

## MARRIAGES.

ROTH-PRICE.—On May 12, 1921, at North Petherton, Mr. Edward Roth, of the Chinese Postal Service, to Miss Mary Price, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Price, of North Petherton, Somersetshire.

EDGAR—LOWRY.—On July 16, 1921, at Newchwang, Harold Adgey Edgar, to Lilian Blanch Lowry.

MAGEE—BACKHOUSE.—On July 19, 1921, at Kuling, the Rev. John Gillespie Magee, of Nan-king, China, to Faith Emmeline, eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Backhouse, late of Northwood, England.

## The China Mail.

"ROUTE, JOURNAL, PUBLISHED SERVICE."  
HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1921.

## COMMONWEALTH, NOT EMPIRE.

In one of his pleasant essays R. L. Stevenson complains that there are too many catchwords in the world "for people to rap out on you like an oath and by way of an argument." Whenever one lets his reflections dwell upon the subject of the British Empire one must feel bound to agree with him. For is there any other topic under the sun

that has had a vaster number of comfortable, and frequently meaningless, platitudes mouthed around it. It is the curse of catchwords that they are a form of verbal camouflage which masks their user's inability to form a thoughtful opinion for himself and at the same time obscures the mental vision of the hearer. Take the latest one about the war having "welded the Empire together." From how many pulpits was that not preached, how many politicians were there that did not prattle of it, last Empire Day? And yet there probably never was a time in the Empire's history when the situation as between Great Britain and the self-governing dominions was more delicate. More necessary than ever before is it that we should look the position straight in the face. It is true that the dominions made common cause together during the war so that the Empire was able to face the enemy with a united front. But how many are there that realise that since August 1914, as General Smuts has put it, the old British Empire has come to an end and the British Commonwealth of Nations has taken its place? Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada discovered during the war a national spirit the existence of which they had not before realised. Comparatively few people in the dominions and probably fewer still at home realise that what a writer in the *New Statesman* calls a "catastrophic change" took place in the relation of Great Britain and the dominions as a result of the Peace Treaty and that the Dominions have undertaken responsibility for the settlement of independent nations. It really means that as an outcome of the war the dominions have attained their majority and now they are demanding the privilege of a latch key. Can they be trusted with it? Already there have been instances, notably in the case of Australia, where the Dominion has shown a disposition to dabble independently

in foreign affairs without consulting anybody else. "Each is eager for practical independence, ready to carry out its own policy," but if that policy lands it in a difficulty it will claim assistance from all sections of the Empire. Now are we all prepared to give any section of the Empire a blank cheque and guarantee its payment whatever liability is written in? That is actually the most difficult problem that the present Imperial Conference has to solve. It has to attempt to frame a foreign policy for the British Commonwealth and to decide how and to what extent the United Kingdom and the dominions will cooperate in providing the defence forces necessary to uphold the policy. It is not much use hoping that in an Empire which has no common race nor language, knows no common social or industrial standard, it will be altogether possible to grasp the other man's point of view. But tact and mutual tolerance and respect will go a long way towards keeping us together. The dominions have to remember that unfortunately it is still weight of men and guns that counts when questions of peace and war are at issue. Great Britain for her part should recall what is too often forgotten, that the United States was a part of the Empire once. Something like a reflection of what happened in that instance is easier of achievement than the parables of smug platitudes would have us believe.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Messrs. Graca and Co., advertise that they have just received a new supply of vegetable seeds.

Formal business will be transacted at to-morrow afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board.

A clearance sale of "Baccarat" cut glass, prices of which have been reduced 33 per cent., is advertised by Messrs J. Ullmann and Co.

Over forty villages have been flooded in Shantung on account of overflow of the Yellow River at Kungchiati.

The death is announced in Home papers of Sir Robert Nathan, the younger brother of Sir Matthew Nathan, and Major W. S. Nathan.

The advantages of the new extra loud tungsten stylus Victrola needle are enumerated in Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.'s new advertisement.

Particulars are given in our advertising columns of one lot of Crown land at Shamsuppo to be let by public auction at the P.W.D. Offices to-morrow afternoon.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Hongkong Colonial Institute the following were elected fellows:—China: Alfred Huxley; Hongkong: Capt. V. McC. Liddell, W. Field-Hook.

The Chinese Government has been approached for permission for the formation of a new bank to be named the Hsu Hui Bank. The capital of \$10,000,000 will come from Chinese and Norwegian sources, and one quarter will be paid up.

Yesterday it was announced that the choir of St. Joseph's Church had lost the service of one of its best known members in the person of Mrs. Grouk. This lady, who goes to France to join her husband, has been a member of the choir for over ten years, during which time she has earned general appreciation for her singing. She carries away with her the best wishes of the choir and congregation of St. Joseph's Church.

Arrested as a warning to others three Chinese were this morning each fined \$3 by Magistrate Lindell for obstructing the footpath outside a big Chinese department store. Several of the stores are holding reducing sales and the attractive windows caused small crowds to assemble and so cause an obstruction for hours. When the police interfered most of the crowd departed, but the defendants persisted in lingering. The danger of these crowds is that they offer temptation to pickpockets.

There were new developments at the fourth hearing on Saturday of the case in which three Chinese—two men and a woman—are charged with having stolen 20 fathoms of rope worth \$100 from the P. & O. lighter "Mawan," while it was lying inside the Yaumati breakwater on July 14. At the last hearing, the woman was discharged owing to lack of evidence against her. When the case was called on Saturday, it was announced that the principal defendant, the man who claimed that he was a Yaumati shopkeeper, and alleged that he had engaged the sampan for a "sling row" in the harbour because the night was very hot, had jumped his bail of \$250. Mr. G. N. Tinson, representing the P. & O., deposed that his application for increased bail had not been granted at the previous hearing. The Magistrate ordered a further adjournment and issued a warrant for the fugitive's arrest.

## SPECIAL CABLE.

## CONTEMPT OF COURT.

SHANGHAI ATTORNEY'S  
APPEAL.

(China Mail Special.)

SHANGHAI, August 1.  
Fleming, the American attorney who was sentenced last week to six months' jail for contempt of court, has appealed for modification of sentence.

## SENSATION IN SHANGHAI.

Following closely the recent case in which a well-known American lawyer of Shanghai is alleged to have absconded with clients' funds to the amount of some \$15,000, another sensational case has arisen involving a prominent member of the American Bar in Shanghai.

On Saturday a week ago Mr. William S. Fleming, senior member of the firm of Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan, was arrested following the filing of charges in the United States Court for China, at the instance of Mr. Stirling Fessenden, senior member of the American firm of legal practitioners, Messrs. Fessenden and Holcomb.

In addition to being a prominent lawyer, Mr. Fessenden is a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. His complaint alleges that Mr. Fleming "did wilfully, maliciously and unlawfully contrive to injure, aggrieve, vilify, scandalise and defame the reputation of Stirling Fessenden, a Shanghai attorney, and to bring Stirling Fessenden into contempt and hatred."

The charge is said to have arisen from statements purporting to have been made in the course of correspondence exchanged between Mr. Fleming and Mr. E. W. Wilson bearing on the Philippine Bank case. The information laid before the Court sets out that on February 9 last, the accused wrote as follows, in the course of a letter to Mr. Wilson:—

"I have a long story to tell you some day as to the reason why these unfair methods have been introduced by the members of the firm of Fessenden and Holcomb and I can tell you in confidence now that since they have done these things, I have come into possession of evidence that will not only discredit them but ruin their names in the community. They realise this now and are trying to make complete retraction of what they have said and done in this matter."

Following the serving of the warrant on Saturday, Mr. Fleming was brought up before the American Court, where bond was fixed in the sum of \$1,000 by Commissioner F. J. Schuhl. Mr. Fleming declined to say anything when questioned about the case.

## OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

## ANOTHER K.C.C. SUCCESS.

A "house" that many a visiting theatrical company might have envied turned up on Saturday night to enjoy the Kowloon Cricket Club's second open-air concert. An effective scheme of decoration carried out with long strings of red and green electric light bulbs, made an attractive setting for an entertainment that proved to be entirely to the taste of the audience. But concerning is thirsty work these summer nights and so the committee had established throughout the grounds handy little "aid posts" where refreshments ranging from pig's trotters to "pig's ear" were dispensed to grateful patrons.

The concert programme was well arranged and well varied. After a couple of capital selections by the Wits band, Mrs. H. A. Jones showed the quality of her pleasing soprano in the delightful "Waltz Song." Later she captivated the audience with some charming songs at the piano. Mr. E. T. Crocker was responsible for a rollicking hunting song "Hands Up" and later he contributed "The Arrow and the Song." Their comedy duo numbers won rounds of applause for "The Rupture" and another outstanding success on the humorous side of the programme was "Miss Robert Barretts" offered by "The Gipsy Warped Me" Mr. Edgumbe's two songs were quite well sung but if there are any two songs in the wide world that have earned a good laugh rest they are surely his selections of Saturday night—"Thurs" and "Mother Macchra." A popular item was Miss L. Prickett's rendition of "Comin' Thro' the Rye" and the audience insisted upon hearing again an instrumental trio, consisting of piano, violin and cello, for which the Misses V. R. and R. Young were responsible. In their "Romance Sans Parole" the work of the young violinists was particularly effective. Another instrumental number much appreciated by the audience was "Lance Corporal Bluff" which solo "The Lost Chord." Popular pieces by the Wits band were freely interspersed throughout the programme and did much to help along the success of the entertainment. Miss M. Robinson and Messrs. H. A. Jones and E. J. Edwards were most ably efficient accompanists.

## GARRISON SCHOOL.

## ANNUAL PRIZE DAY.

LADY KIRKPATRICK PERFORMS  
CEREMONY.

Friday was a gala day for the pupils of the Garrison School, on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes.

Lady Kirkpatrick presented the prizes in the elder children's school whilst Mrs. Sanders, wife of Lieut. Col. Sanders, D.S.O., R.G.A., Officer in charge of the Garrison Schools, presented the prizes in the infants' school.

Before the presentations were made in the infants' school an excellent programme of songs and recitations was given by the children, the following being the programme:—

"The Christmas Stocking," by the children.

"Cloud pictures,"—Lily Spanton.

"Old Mother Hubbard," Eileen Buckle and Harold Massey.

"Raindrops," by the children.

"What became of them,"—Vera Everett.

"The Robin," by the children.

"Good-night," by the children.

A word of praise should be given the schoolmistress, Mrs. Doraston, and her staff for the careful training the children had received.

## THE AWARDS.

The infants' prize-list was as follows: Special prizes awarded for progress and good conduct. Daphne Leach, Vera Everett and William Stroud.

Class-prizes.—Standard I.—Eileen Buckle, Alexander Turle, George Tidy, Ruth Cousins and John Longstaff.

Class II.—Ellen Cousins, Marie Stroud, Brunetta Williams and Raymond White.

Class III.—George Woodier, Kathleen Macdonnell, John Redpath and Robert Clark.

Class IV.—Olive White, Jean Andrews, Thomas Parsons, Grace Winfield and Francis Bacon.

In the afternoon the annual school picnic, provided by the kind subscriptions of civilians, friends and members of the Garrison Institutes, took place to Big Wave Bay, the W.D. vessel "Omphalea" being requisitioned. Bathing and games on the beach occupied an hour and the party sat down to tea at 5.15. A happy day ended with the party returning to the R.A.S.C. pier about 7 o'clock.

## FIGHT AT THE DOCK.

## SMITHS AND WATCHMEN.

Two coppermiths and two watchmen of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., were on Saturday the principal figures in a case which demonstrated the difficulties of maintaining discipline in the dock.

Mr. M. H. Turner (instructed by the Dock Co.) prosecuted and regarded the case as very serious.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who defended, characterised the case as a trivial one. He said that he had been instructed to take out a cross summons, but did not think it necessary.

Mr. Turner related that one of the complainants was going on his rounds—his duties being to see that the men got on with their work, and that there was no pilfering—when he observed one of the defendants asleep and the other smoking. They were lying sheltered from the sun beneath a ship in course of construction. As coppermiths, they should have been inside the ship, working on the keel. The sleeping man was awakened and asked his name and number; he refused to give it and the watchman proceeded to take him before the head watchman. The man struck the watchman who blew his whistle for assistance. The second complainant came to help, and the second defendant took a hand in support of the other side. It was alleged that both the defendants struck both the complainants; they were taken, eventually, to the round-house.

Mr. A. R. Kinross deposed to being attracted to the spot by the blowing of police whistles. He found two coppermiths struggling with two watchmen. One of the watchmen was bleeding from the mouth. When the witnesses arrived, the first defendant submitted and went quietly with one of the watchmen. The other, the taller man, struggled very violently, and the witness had to help the watchman to secure him.

By Mr. d'Almada: The watchmen were not allowed to illuse the men, "but," added the witness, "one has to use a stick sometimes."

Mr. d'Almada: If the watchmen handled the men violently, would you not say they were entitled to hit back?—I would not like to decide that—I would rather leave it to the Magistrate.

The hearing was adjourned.

## ALICE MEMORIAL.

## HOSPITALS' WORK DURING 1920.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the General Committee of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals was held in the Board Room of the General Chamber of Commerce, Chartered Bank Building, at noon on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided and the following members of the committee were present:—Messrs. W. B. Walker, A. A. Stevenson, A. Mackenzie, Kok Siu Lau, Li Wing Kwong, S. W. Tso, J. M. Wong and W. A. Stephens (Atg. Hon. Treas.). Rev. Mr. H. R. Wells and Rev. Mr. Cheung Chuk Ling, and Dr. J. E. Mitchell (Atg. Hon. Sec.).

The Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the previous meeting which were confirmed.

The Chairman said: The report having been circulated, gentlemen, I will follow the usual procedure and take it as read. I shall be glad if someone will propose its adoption.

On the motion of Mr. J. M. Wong seconded by Mr. S. W. Tso, the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the Hon. Treasurer's report and statement of account incorporated with the annual report.

Mr. Walker seconded.

Carried *unanimously*.

Mr. Wong proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. A. G. Coppin the Hon. Treasurer and Mr. H. C. Shrubsole, the Hon. Auditor, for the valuable services they had rendered to the society in their respective offices.

The Chairman suggested the inclusion of the name of Mr. Stephens who so ably carried on during the absence of Mr. Coppin.

Mr. Kok Siu Lau seconded both resolutions which were carried with applause.

Mr. Stephens thanked the meeting on behalf of himself and Messrs. Coppin and Shrubsole for the kind resolution.

MR. HOLYOAK'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the meeting, the Chairman said that for the double reason that he did not think it necessary to make a lengthy speech and because he was forbidden by the doctors to present to do much speaking, he did not propose to do more than confine himself to a few general remarks on behalf of the Committee. He should like to take the occasion of expressing their public sympathy with the relatives of Dr. Woods who so recently came out and so tragically ended his career through pneumonia to their very great sorrow and to the very great loss of the Society.

Proceeding, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak said he was peculiarly struck, as he had no doubt they were in reading the report they had just adopted, with reference to the vast amount of work done by the Hospital during the past year, and he should like briefly to draw attention to it. The total visits of Out-patients were 44,463, being 5,152 in excess of the previous year. The total number of in-patients, 1,738, was an excess of 67 over the largest previous year in the history of the hospital. The report went on to say: "Our wards both for men and for women have been crowded during the greater part of the year: even at the China New Year holiday season we had but few vacant beds. In the Netherlands, through lack of room, it was frequently necessary to turn away patients who had come from a distance and who begged to be admitted, expressing in some case willingness to sleep on the floor or on a seat on the verandah if only they were allowed to remain. When advised to go to other hospitals the frequent reply was, 'we want to be treated here, we are not willing to go elsewhere.'"

## EXTENSION NECESSARY.

He did not think that any argument could be more conclusive than that as an argument for the extension of their Hospital premises. Last year he referred to the extremely valuable work which was done on behalf of the Government by his Hospital. He did not know whether the Hon. Secretary had made an appeal to the Government for increased support in consequence of this or not, but if he would do so this year, so far as lay in his power, he (Hon. Mr. Holyoak) would endeavour to get an increased vote for the work the Hospital was doing because he thought it was absolutely deserved. (Applause.) The figures spoke for themselves. Since last they met, the old Alice Memorial Hospital, which for long had been in a most unsuitable part of the town, had been sold and it was intended at as early a date as possible to open a dispensary in the same locality or as near the same location as possible, in order to carry on that part of the work which was so important there. The main portion of the Hospital they hoped to transfer to the large premises in connection with the Netherlands Hospital on Bonham Road and immediate steps would be taken for the erection of that Hospital. They had already turned away patients and the need was urgent and therefore so far as that Committee was concerned no time would be lost in making arrangements for it.

## A VOTE OF THANKS.

On the proposition of Mr. Walker seconded by Mr. Tso a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Chamber of Commerce for the use of the room for the meeting, and a similar compliment was paid to the Chairman for presiding and for his able direction of the affairs of the Hospital, at the instance of Mr. Stevenson.

## FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation, and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when you feel the need of a laxative, take a few pills. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

It was equally true that if they extended their work they must also make an appeal to the public for increased support for the work they were doing for them. He noted, with pleasure, that there was a small increase both in Foreign and in Chinese subscriptions for last year but nothing in proportion to what they ought to be when they considered the very valuable work the Hospital was doing and which it contemplated doing. Only last week the Sub-Committee to which he had referred had to take the responsibility of telegraphing to London for an extra doctor to replace Dr. Woods who had just passed away, and another nursing sister who was urgently wanted. In addition, in order to place the Hospital in a more efficient position, they very badly needed a European manager and chemist combined. Having regard to the splendid work the Hospital was doing with such efficiency and with such acceptance to the Chinese, they felt that they had a very strong appeal in going to the public in the face of appeals which had already been launched for other objects, not only to maintain the work which had been done for so many years in this district but to increase it, and he could not believe that the ever generous public of Hongkong would let them go wanting in this respect. (Applause.)

## CHAIRMAN RE-ELECTED.

Mr. MacKenzie proposed the re-election of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak as Chairman for the ensuing year. They had always been fortunate in having good men to fill the position and Hon. Mr. Holyoak had been no exception to the rule. He was a man of great business ability and of position and influence in the Colony. He (Mr. MacKenzie) was not blind to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Holyoak had many claims on his valuable time and besides, his health had not been of the best lately. In this respect they sympathised with him and hoped he would be soon fully restored. Everyone of them, he felt sure, would endeavour to make his duties as light as possible by giving him every assistance they could.

Mr. Li Wing Kwong seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman thanked Mr. MacKenzie for his far too flattering remarks. He confessed that he really felt that this year he should have to close, as he was doing a good deal of his public work and knowing how severe the work was going to be in the coming year that the Chairmanship of the Hospital must be one of them, because he felt there were other gentlemen who could quite as efficiently, if not better, carry on the work of the Chairmanship. But he was persuaded against himself. His profound admiration of the work the Hospital had done for so many years and the desire to see it fulfil its work even more highly in the future, had led him to say that he would serve to the best of his ability for this year, even if it meant giving up something else. (Applause.)

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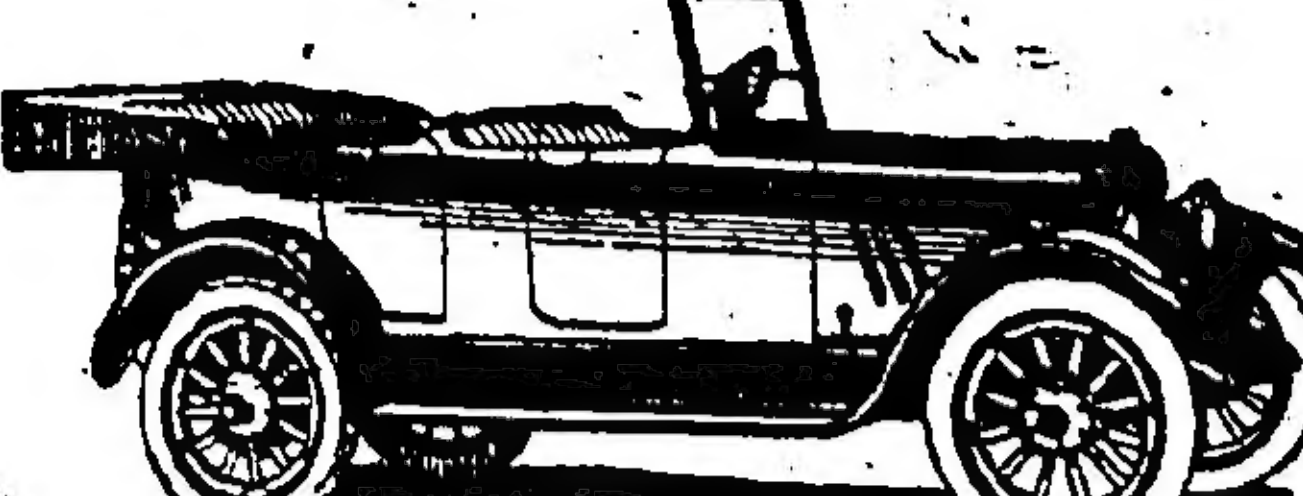
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**MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.**

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**ODDS AND ENDS.**

**MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.**

**"Immediately"**  
"Immediately" does not mean "at once," though there is a popular notion that it does. At least that was the view expressed by Mr. Justice Ward, at Johannesburg, in the course of a judgment in an insolvency case. "It is urged," said the judge, "that the word 'immediately' does not mean at once, to use the words cited in Stroud, 'excluding all mean times, but means such convenient time as is reasonably requisite for doing the thing. That is I think, correct. But what is the convenient time in this case?' The judge, however, pointed out the debtor took from March 3 to 17 to lodge his schedule on that he could not even under the legal interpretation of the word be considered to have done this 'immediately.'

**Easy Money**  
That witty man, James Smith, of "Rejected Address," fame takes the cake with the enormous sum of \$1875 per line, probably the highest sum ever received by an author for his work.

One evening at dinner he met Richard Strachan, the King's printer who, although badly crippled with gout, conversed so brilliantly that Smith sent him the following tribute: "Your lower limbs seemed far from stout."

**Advice On Courtship.**  
In view of the raising of the fee for marriage, the Rev. H. J. Warren, the Rector of Bowyer, and one of the late lamented Warneford, the Zepplin V.C. gives advice in his parish magazine, to village maidens on how to prove that they are worth the extra charge. "The Ecclesiastical Commissioners," the rector writes, "have recently raised the fee for marriage. The clergyman's minimum, which used to be 6s. 6d. or thereabouts, is now 13s. 7d. Let us hope this raising of the fee will not make the swains in our parishes more shy, more hesitating, more cool and calculating. If it does then the village maidens must rise to the occasion and see to their charms, and show the stern and altering by extra art and blandishments, by an offensive more bewitching and new, that they are well worth the extra 7s. 1d., and a good deal more into the bargain."

**Famous Cable Steamer.**  
The famous cable steamer "Shepherd Osborne," by far the oldest unit in the Eastern Telegraph Company's fleet, but still stout and staunch in spite of the fact that she was launched as long ago as 1878, has been sold to a Durban owner, who intends to convert her into a cargo carrier. At first sight it does not look very promising, with tonnage and present level and the cost of shipyard work so high, but the owner has had considerable experience in this sort of thing and no doubt he got her for a very reasonable price. Last year he bought a dredger, surely as unimproving material as could well be imagined for cargo carrying purposes, and had no cause to be dissatisfied with the results of the conversion. The "Shepherd Osborne" was built of iron by Scott & Co., of Greenock, and registers 1,481 tons gross. With the exception of new decks and a new donkey boiler the essential fabric of the ship is very much the same as it was when she was new—but her owners have never believed in sitting the upkeep costs.

**"Victim" Kills Assassin.**  
Koranyi has put a price of £2500 on the head of Captain W. J. S. Simpson, of the Middlesex Regiment, chief of the Inter-Allied plebiscite police at Rybnik. Recently an unsuccessful attempt on the life of this officer was made, when he was returning at night near Beuthen. Koranyi then ordered a well-known Polish apothecary, Matczak, to assassinate Captain Simpson. Matczak on May 16 followed his victim to Hindenburg, where he died at the British mess. The assassin hid himself at a corner of the house, and waited until Captain Simpson left. As the British officer approached, the assassin fired with his rifle at a distance of thirty paces, missing him by a few inches. Captain Simpson quickly grabbed out his revolver and shot.

**Maritzak through the heart.** The crowd, which had gathered at the scene of the two shots saw Captain Simpson turn on his heel, while he calmly remarked, "I never saw such rotten shooting in all my life."

**JUST ADOPTED THEM.**

**THIEF WHO STOLE JEWELLERY FROM STATION HOTEL.**

**MADNESS PRIGED IN CELL.**

Walking the streets at five this morning wearing an obviously unnecessary waterproof a Chinese soon attracted attention, and in a few minutes found himself at the police station where he had to explain possession of \$576 worth of jewellery. As his replies were not convincing, he was locked up in a cell, where he feigned madness. Finding that the deception was of no avail, he confessed that he had stolen the property from room 12, Station Hotel. He said that he had gained access to the room by locking open a verandah window. The room was empty when he entered and the jewellery was lying invitingly on the dressing table so he "adopted" it. The waterproof he took from a clothes peg. When enquiries were made at the hotel, the property was claimed by Mrs. Tarby who missed it on her return from her bath. The thief got three months this morning.

**"SILVER STATE" ARRIVES.**

Among the shipping arrivals diving the weekend was the s.s. "Silver State" which came into the harbour at 5 o'clock last evening from Seattle. The "Silver State" is one of the large vessels owned for the United States Shipping Board and this is the first time she has been in Hongkong. In appearance she is in every way similar to her sister ships the "Golden State" and the "Wenatchee." She "Silver State" is due to leave for Manila tomorrow.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co. announce that they have been appointed agents for the Queen Insurance Co.

Messrs. C. E. Warren and Co., Ltd., of Des Voeux Road, have a new advertisement in this issue relating to lavatory basins.

Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., advertise that the agency of the Norwich Union Insurance Society, Ltd., has been transferred to Messrs. Rees and Co., and the agency of the Lancashire Insurance Co. to Messrs. T. E. Griffith, Ltd.

A Berlin court has given judgment in the action instituted by the publishing firm of Colta against the Emperor, who had prohibited the publication of the third volume of Bismarck's "Memoirs." The court has authorised the firm to put the book on sale.

Members of the Hongkong Branch of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China are informed by an advertisement in this issue that the regular monthly meeting will be held at the Guild Office on Wednesday next at 6.45 p.m. Northern members are cordially invited to be present.

A Chinese arrested at 3 a.m. walking in Temple Street, Yaumatei, with a bundle containing valuable clothing, was taken to the police station where a pair of piners were found tied round his leg. Later in the morning the clothing was traced to a house in Reclamation Street. The accused had pried open a wooden partition on the staircase and "fished" the clothing off the wall with a bamboo pole. Sentence of three months was passed.

Captain H. E. Sullivan DSO who is to replace Captain W. M. James CB in command of the light cruiser "Corlew" arrived in Hongkong by the "Kashani" yesterday. Captain Sullivan, who won his DSO at Jutland, has been studying in England at the War College. Captain James goes to the cruiser "Hawkins," which is the flag ship of the Commander-in-chief of the station.

**PECULIAR LUGGAGE.**

**OPIMUM AND ARMS.**

**JUNK MASTER SENT TO JAIL.**

Over 650 taels of raw opium, a musket and 700 rounds of ammunition concealed in whisky cases ingeniously built into the sides of the vessel, were found on a trading junk anchored in Yaumatei Bay. When charged at the Police Court together with his five folk, the master assumed all responsibility, stating that the contraband was brought on board his vessel by the motor boat "Talle," with instructions that it was to be stowed away. He was given to understand that the boxes were the luggage of a man who was travelling up river in his junk. It was not a custom to examine luggage, consequently he was ignorant of the nature of the contents of the boxes. After the seizure, of course, no one was willing to claim the boxes. The Magistrate discharged the five folk and sentenced the master to 12 months' hard labour without the option of a fine.

**HOM3 TRADE.**

**MANCHESTER MARKET.**

**LATEST WEEKLY REPORT.**

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, reported on Wednesday, June 29:-

The sudden improvement in our labour situation through the settlement of both the coal and cotton disputes and the immediate resumption of work has had a very marked effect on business in all sections of the cotton industry. A quick response has been apparent all round and a much better tone is in evidence. The wave of selling which had taken hold of the raw material markets has rapidly subsided and in spite of fears and rumours in the early part of the week that the supply of cotton was likely to be very far in excess of the requirement for the present season, a much more hopeful view is now taken of the future, and prices have advanced at a rate which promises to soon bring them to the previous highest level recorded this year. A factor which has also been of much importance in its effect on the American markets has been the decision of the Government to investigate the possibilities of the cotton loan question with a view to assisting in the carrying over of the surplus. The National Ginners' Association estimate the American crop condition on the 21st instant as 70 against 63 last month. It is stated the Egyptian crop is slightly larger than last year but is in fairly good condition. Much steeper conditions, with a distinctly hardening tendency, prevail in our market. Enquiry has continued to increase and there is no doubt that some accumulation of business has resulted through the stoppage. This business is now generally being placed and the cheapest sellers have rapidly booked what business they are prepared to take on the present low basis. The result is that buyers now find prices quoted last week by these makers are advanced, although there is little material difference in the market position. This further emphasises the fact that it is impossible to go on doing business for ever on the present basis, for cloth sales still represent either an actual loss, or practically this, to the maker. India and China have been prominent in the better enquiry, the former market especially, and a very fair turnover has resulted. Java and the Near East have also bought sundry lots. The Bank Rate is reduced to 6 per cent.

**BATHER'S STOLEN CLOTHES.**

**THIEF CHASRD THROUGH STREET.**

Said to have had a previous conviction for a similar offence at North Point, a Chinese youth was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsell with having stolen a suit of clothes and \$157 from a matbath on the bathing beach at Kennedy Town yesterday. The bathers, the Magistrate was told, saw the accused enter the shed, but decided to wait and watch his movements. As soon as the accused came out with the clothing done up in a neat parcel under his arm, the watchman ran out of the water and giving chase, caught the thief on Jubilee Road. The thief got three months.

Major C. H. M. Sturges, D.S.O., of the Royal Garrison Artillery, left for London on board the P. & O. "Maurice" on Saturday afternoon.

Invalided on pension after many years' service, Senior Revenue Officer D. J. Mackenzie sailed for Home by the P. & O. "Syrta" on Saturday on retirement.

**SPORT.**

**LAWN BOWLS.**

**K.C.C. BEAT P.R.C.**

A League match was played on Saturday, between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Police Recreation Club resulting in a win for the former by 21.

Appended are the scores:-

NO. 1 RINK.	
K.C.C.	P.R.C.
P. W. Ramsay.	McLeenan.
R. E. Nicholls.	S. Reid.
J. Gibson.	Mac.
J. M. Jack.	A. Clarke.
(Skip).....16	(Skip).....21

NO. 2 RINK.	
R. C. Hunter.	Henderson.
F. Herdridge.	McWalter.
J. P. Robinson.	Davitt.
A. G. Fife.	W. Gerrard.
(Skip).....23	(Skip).....16

NO. 3 RINK.	
H. E. Stevens.	Kelly.
J. Hyde.	Nicoll.
J. Stalker.	Knight.
J. McMurtrie.	I. Clarke.
(Skip).....27	(Skip).....8

**LEAGUE BOWLS.**

**CRAIGENOW'S FIRST WIN.**

Civil Service bowlers are now being chafed. They conceded to the infant club on Saturday its first win.

Scores:-

NO. 1 RINK.	
C.C.C.	CIVIL SERVICE.
Alves.	Hall.
Lambie.	Laing.
L. Rose.	Tacchi.
Lammert.	Fincher.
(Skip).....15	(Skip).....16

NO. 2 RINK.	
Bradbury.	Allan.
Lee.	Roylance.
Osberry.	Secombe.
Thompson.	Blake.
(Skip).....20	(Skip).....11

NO. 3 RINK.	
Forbes.	Bacon.
C. Rose.	Sara.
Bass.	Duncan.
Pitt.	Stanley.
(Skip).....16	(Skip).....22

**INTERPORT POLO.**

**SHANGHAI TO PLAY HERE.**

The Shanghai Polo Club have accepted the challenge of the Hongkong Polo Club to play them for the Keswick Cup. This match will take place at Hongkong on the first Saturday in October.

**A MISSING BUOY.**

A notice to mariners issued from the Harbour Office to-day warns that a fairway buoy in the Pakhoi district was lost or sunk during the typhoon on July 25. It was a port buoy, black in colour with a diamond shaped cage. It marked the northern side of the fairway from the fishing stake off the village of Tikok Point, S. 30° E. and to the customs house flagstaff S. 85° E. The buoy will be replaced as soon as weather circumstances permit.

The death took place on June 8, at Haywards Heath, Sussex, of Mr. Thomas Jones, who was a resident for many years in Foochow.

**BERGER'S PAINTS.**

PREPARED PAINTS OF ALL KINDS AND QUALITY.

BERGER'S LIQUID RED LEAD covers 30 percent more surface, weight for weight, than the ordinary hand mixed Red Lead.

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Round, Front, Oblong, Corner, or Pedestal Basins. Fine White Glazed Porcelain, with Nickel Plated or Porcelain Taps.

Hot water connections arranged. Moderate Prices. Estimates given.

G. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

30-32, Des Voeux Road.



**TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NOTICE.**

WE have THIS DAY transferred the Agency of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd. to Messrs. Spies & Co.

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, August 1, 1921.

**NOTICE.**

WE have THIS DAY transferred the Agency of the Lancashire Insurance Co. to Messrs. T. E. Griffith, Ltd.

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, August 1, 1921.

**NOTICE.**

WE have THIS DAY taken over the Agency of the Lancashire Insurance Co. from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

Hongkong, August 1, 1921.

**MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.**

**Hongkong Branch.**

MEMBERS are informed that the REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING will be held at the Guild Office, Sailors' House, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 9.15 to 5.45 p.m. sharp. Northern Members are Cordially Invited to be Present.

W. J. STOKES.

Branch Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1921.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**PARTICULARS AND Conditions of Sale.**

By Public Auction Sale, to be held on 11.2.1921, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of a Lot of CROWN LAND at Shantung in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a (rent) to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King for one further term of 75 years, less 3 days from 1st July, 1921.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

No. of the Lot.	Locality.	Boundaries.	Area.	Remarks.
1.	At the foot of the hill, between the road and the sea, at the corner of the road leading to the village of Tikok Point.	North by the road, East by the sea, South by the road, West by the sea.	1.500 sq. ft.	Lot 1.
2.	At the foot of the hill, between the road and the sea, at the corner of the road leading to the village of Tikok Point.	North by the road, East by the sea, South by the road, West by the sea.	1.500 sq. ft.	Lot 2.

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**SALE**

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**BARGAINS**

**IN ALL DEPARTMENTS**

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**CELEBRATED MARCHES**

A 7520	FLASHING GLORY	Princess Band.
A 7518	THE LIFE GUARD	"
A 7517	FATHER OF VICTORY	"
A 7517	ITALIAN RIFLEMEN	"
A 6155	HIGH SCHOOL CADETS	"
A 6155	MARCH LOBBARINE	"
A 7155	OUR DIRECTOR	"
A 7155	CENTENNIAL	"
A 7155	WASHINGTON POST	"
A 7155	PETIT PIERROT	"

**ANDERSON'S**

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

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 WHITE COMPANY - Commercial Trucks  
 UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. Tyres & Rubber Goods  
 LEJEUNE - Motor Car Mascots

OFFICE &amp; SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.

## INDUSTRIELL?

## SHANGHAI INTERVIEW.

## FALLACIES EXPOSED.

With a view to securing first-hand information relative to the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine and at the same time eliciting an expression of opinion regarding allegations of illegal practices in the Bank's affairs alleged by a Tientsin paper, a representative of *The Shanghai Times* called on Mr. A. du Pac de Marsoulles, the well-known French lawyer of Shanghai and consulting advocate to the Banque Industrielle.

A STUPID STATEMENT. Mr. Marsoulles was handed an extract from a Tientsin paper purporting to deal with alleged illegal practices in the Bank's affairs, which Mr. Marsoulles scanned with interest.

The representative asked: "Is it a fact that it is proposed to repay Chinese clients on the basis of 100 per cent. and French (and possibly foreign) clients on the basis of 50 per cent.?"

"That is a stupid statement," responded Mr. Marsoulles without hesitation. "It is unheard of. There is no basis for such an absurd statement. There is going to be no such discrimination."

A FALLACY EXPOSED. "With regard to the discount of the Bank's notes," proceeded our representative, "you will notice that it is suggested by the Tientsin paper that the Banque Industrielle de Chine, having suspended business, has no right to indulge in any transaction until such time as a reconstruction has been arrived at by the Board of Directors hand in hand with the Bank's creditors. It is argued that for the time being, the officials of the Bank do not know exactly on what percentage the Bank will be able to repay its clients. For that reason, in discounting the notes on the basis of a dollar for a dollar, the Board of Directors of the Bank could be compelled, at law, to repay the depositors of the Bank on precisely the same basis of a dollar for a dollar."

WHO IS DISCOUNTING THE NOTES. "That is another mis-statement of the Tientsin paper," said Mr. Marsoulles. "It is not the Banque Industrielle de Chine, but the Chinese Bankers' Association, that has been discounting the notes. The Chinese Bankers' Association has come to the Bank's rescue, for the simple reason that the Chinese themselves have a substantial interest in the Bank, and this is a matter involving Chinese credit. It is, therefore, quite legitimate for the Chinese Bankers' Association to accept notes of the Banque Industrielle until such time as it can be fully repaid."

## CHARGE AGAINST BANK DIRECTOR.

At this point, the representative drew the attention of Mr. Marsoulles to the statement alleging that a Director of the Bank in Peking withdrew his funds from the Bank barely a week before the crash.

"As to that, I am not in a position to speak, as I do not know the accuracy or otherwise of the statement," was Mr. Marsoulles's reply. "This much I do know—that the Manager, sub-Manager, clerical assistants and others connected with the Shanghai branch of the Bank have their deposits in the Bank and they cannot touch one cent of their money for the time being."

THE FUTURE OF THE BANK. "Can you say anything as to the future of the Bank?" Mr. Marsoulles was asked in conclusion.

The future of the Bank entirely hinges on the result of the meeting of shareholders to be held in Paris on July 25, which will be attended by shareholders from various parts of the world. The deliberations of the shareholders can only end in one of three things: (1) the Bank will go on as usual; (2) an official receiver or administrator will be appointed to look after the affairs of the Bank in conjunction with branch agency managers of the Bank in pursuance of what is known in French law as a "transactional settlement," which is really a form of limited bankruptcy; (3) the appointment of a receiver, which will mean total bankruptcy. In the event of the shareholders deciding to suspend business, the matter will be submitted to the Commercial Court, but things may not go so far."

WHY THE SUSPENSION OCCURRED. Mr. Marsoulles, in the course of the interview, gave an interesting explanation of the cause of suspension of the Bank's business with the closing of the accounts on June 30. It appears that the group of interests, of which the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas is a member, which have been advancing money from time to time to the Banque Industrielle de Chine, recently decided that before any further advances were made, they should know the exact position of the Bank in the matter of its assets and liabilities. This explains why the accounts of the Bank were closed on June 30. All matters relating to the affairs of the Bank will be fully threshed out at the meeting of shareholders on July 30, at which the fate of the Bank will be definitely settled.

## PEKING OPINION.

Peking, July 18.—While considerable uncertainty exists concerning what is to happen to the shareholders and depositors of the Banque Industrielle, those holding the notes of the bank have now no reason to fear

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per a.s. "Silver State," yesterday: Miss J. Florence, Mr. J. Simpson, Mr. O. M. Castro, Miss C. Castro, Mrs. C. Castro, Mr. C. Hammond, Mr. R. A. Gower, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Rodriguez, Mr. F. Macleay, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Mrs. R. M. G. Borne, Miss R. M. Xavier, Mrs. C. Quinn, Miss F. Jones, Col. M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. R. O'Brien.

Per a.s. "Kashmir," yesterday: From London, Lieut. T. B. Healy, Col. Star. Howland, O. P. O. Gillard, E. R. A. Scott, Mrs. Lewis, Tel. Barrist, Stoker Moore, Stoker Foster, Mr. R. B. Cote, Capt. H. E. Sullivan, Mr. H. Johnston, Mr. G. W. Harms, Chf. M. Stumm, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, E. R. A. Bruce, Mr. Komitzer, Mr. J. Noone, Capt. H. E. Oatley, Engr. Capt. Garwood, from Singapore, Mr. W. H. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Beckland, Capt. C. H. Baker, Dr. R. J. Burrows, Mr. S. T. David, Mr. E. A. Benham, Mr. G. A. Mahani, Mr. G. V. Rathinam and Mr. N. J. Ornstein.

## DEPARTURES.

Per P. & O. s.s. "Syria," on Saturday: Mr. J. A. E. de Silva, Mr. J. J. Berra, Mr. S. Ferra, Lieut. Langdon, Mr. Edwards, Surg.-Comdr. Grabell, Mrs. Tineart, Mrs. O'Neil, Mr. S. Perce, Mrs. G. Perce, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. de Bogy, Dr. Redmann, Mr. E. Knill, Mrs. Le. Renann, Miss Ward, Mrs. Reichmann, Mr. Beridge, Major, Sturge, Mr. Luff, Mr. Russell, Mr. F. Balta, Capt. Courtney, Mr. Loftis, Mr. Evans, Mr. C. F. Griffin, Mr. J. C. McClelland, Mr. T. Harris, Miss A. Edmonstone, Miss M. Scott Russell, Miss Gausen, Miss Cooper, Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Travely, Mr. Hill, Mr. Edwards, Mr. G. C. Ma. and infant, Miss Riton, Miss M. Wilson, Miss Gamerteller, Miss M. Smith, Miss Poulter, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. S. Vank, Mr. Montieith and Mr. Miskelly.

getting what notes they hold redeemed with notes of other foreign banks. They are given up to the 13th of August to exchange their notes, and according to an advertisement issued to-day twenty different banks are open to redeem the Banque Industrielle notes. By the 16th of this month \$987,348.00, or three-quarters of the notes in circulation in Northern China, had been redeemed. While the redemption of these notes may do a little to steady the local market, the large amount of money deposited, both by small and large investors, is being very keenly felt over a large area in China. It is difficult for the Chinese to understand why the notes of the bank should be redeemed, when at the same time they are unable to withdraw their ordinary deposits and saving bank accounts. The number of small depositors badly hit is a large one, and as the news from Europe is so conflicting, and the branches in London and in Hongkong are both being liquidated, they are in despair of getting but a little of their money returned to them. This bank became extremely popular in North China on account of the higher percentage it paid on fixed deposits and the interest it gave on current accounts. Although the run on the bank in the beginning of the year caused a considerable amount of uneasiness and caused a number of depositors to withdraw their accounts, the manner in which the Bank paid out all calls on it in silver, refusing to use notes of other banks, had the result of restoring confidence in the bank's standing. A lot of the money that had been withdrawn soon found its way into the coffers of the bank again, and nothing was suspected as to the soundness of the bank until the notice was published from Paris that the bank had temporarily closed its door.

At this distance from the Head Office in Paris it is impossible to forecast what will be the final outcome of this financial crisis, but there are those who still believe that some sound scheme of reorganization will be put into operation which will ensure the depositors securing a fair share of their money returned to them. The report that the Chinese depositors will be paid in full and the foreign depositors only 50 per cent. is not given serious consideration here and as there has been no confirmation that this scheme, which was only mentioned by one of the French financiers interested in trying to save the bank, as one of the measures to be adopted being put into operation, the view on this subject held here appears to be a most reasonable one.

## SHIPPING.

## PILFERAGE EVIL.

## SHIPOWNERS' LIABILITY.

At the annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in the Hotel Cecil, the following resolution was passed:— "That this Association has received with satisfaction and approval the report and recommendations of the Imperial Shipping Committee. In view of the fact that the Dominions Royal Commission also made recommendations to a similar effect in its report issued in 1917, this Association respectfully urges His Majesty's Government to introduce legislation at the earliest possible date giving effect to the principle at issue, viz., the equitable adjustment by law of the rights of parties to the contract of carriage by sea."

Mr. J. P. Rudolf, Liverpool, moving the resolution, said that the shipowners were naturally opposed to anything in the way of legislation. They said it tended to interfere with the principle of freedom of contract between parties, but most of the conference knew the exigencies of modern trade seemed to necessitate legislation being brought into force to establish freedom of contract. The shipowners had to apply to legislation to enable them to secure limitation of liabilities, as for instance, the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894. In reviewing the general commercial position it would be found that freedom of contract had not been maintained without something in the nature of legislation. He had seen it suggested that the pecuniary responsibility would entail colossal liability for the shipowners. That was an entire misconception of what the effect of this legislation would be. He thought that the Imperial Committee was satisfied that spread over the vast fields of shipping, the pecuniary liability would be infinitesimal. Perhaps the owners had no idea of the great friction that existed between shippers and shipowners, because of claims being turned down unjustifiably as the shippers thought, it might not be much for a large concern to pay a thousand pounds, but it might be a very serious matter for an individual shipper to find that his claim had been rejected. Speaking on behalf of shippers, merchants and underwriters, Mr. Rudolf said that he had no feeling whatever of hostility against shipowners. He recognised the enormous debt the country owed to the Merchant Marine. He also felt that it was in the interests of owners that there should be a spirit of co-operation and harmony between shippers and shipowners, particularly at this juncture, when a bid was being made in various parts of the world to secure the supremacy of the mercantile traffic on the high seas. They had all been very much concerned about the question of pilferage, which had become so rife. In the interests of public policy it was undesirable that shipowners should be practically excluded from all liability for loss on pilferage and misdelivery. They had the best men they could have for the personnel of their ships, but all humanity was frail. When the personnel knew that when goods were pilfered no responsibility rested on anyone on the ship they would not exercise the same amount of care that they would if they knew that the owners would be responsible for the losses. He gladly testified in public that a great many of the leading shipowners in this country, when losses took place, did admit a claim if they considered it bona fide, but he thought the shippers would rather be in the position that the owners would not be the judge and jury to decide whether a claim was bona fide or not.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and it was agreed that copies should be sent to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.

The following resolution was also submitted:—"That all chambers be requested to take an early opportunity of appealing to all merchants, manufacturers, and shippers to give special individual attention to the pilferage evil from whatever quarter arising, to make special efforts to prevent and detect pilferage on their own premises or elsewhere, and/or during transit, and to notify the police immediately after occurrence of every case of pilferage, with full details in view of the fact that

the chief commissioner of the police has stated that very few cases of pilferage are reported to the police, with resultant difficulty of adequately dealing with the evil."

Mr. E. B. Trudwin (London), in proposing the resolution, said that pilferage had increased enormously in one case from 1½d a ton to 2s 6d a ton, a very serious increase. He heard of one case where the pilferage on a steamer amounted to 10s a ton. Mr. Brocklehurst (Liverpool) seconded. The Liverpool shipowner, he said, now gave a receipt of things deposited on the quay; that was something in the right direction. The resolution was carried.

## AN EASTERN FREIGHT WAR.

The O.S.K. liners are now competing with the ships participating in the Bengal Conference on the Java-Calcutta line. In the hope of placing itself in a more advantageous position the O.S.K. has lowered the freight rates to 10 rupees, or only half the Conference rates. Some consignors are said to be shipping sugar from Java to India by the O.S.K. steamer, while nominally maintaining relations with the Conference. The Conference companies have the matter under discussion, but pretend to take affairs lightly, stating that their new rival cannot afford to maintain the present rate of 10 rupees long. The O.S.K. it is said, is fully resolved to see the war through, now that things have come to this.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has had under consideration the opening of a Japan-Calcutta line. Mr. Kafuku, Managing Director of the company, has proceeded to the capital and is now trying to move the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which forms the Calcutta Conference with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. Considerable attention is now directed to the question whether the N.Y.K. is liberal enough to introduce the O.S.K. to its allied companies. There are speculations in the air that if the N.Y.K. declines the request, the O.S.K. will probably trespass upon the line and fight it out with the Conference at some sacrifice.

## SHIPPING POLICY.

Shipping policy since the war, says a certain industrial Japanese shipowner, is very intimately connected with the replenishment of the national resources and the maintenance and extension of commercial rights. Notwithstanding, however, that many countries are steadily making headway in the pursuit of a definite policy which they have already elaborated, it is very regrettable that in Japan the people are indifferent, though a section of the intellectuals are exchanging views. Britain took control of her shipping during the war, but on the cessation of hostilities she withdrew her control. Before the war, America sent 90 per cent. of foreign bottoms but with a view to maintaining her mercantile marine she is now following the policy of loading her exports on her own vessels. These are both good examples for Japan. In regard to the state of affairs in Japan, the nation has not yet awakened from its war dream. Both shipowners and shareholders are living on their large reserves and very few are attentive to ways and means to overcome future difficulties. Britain has her traditional experience of hundreds of years in addition to powerful weapons like iron and coal. For America, though she has no rich shipping experience, she is possessed of plenty of iron, coal, and petroleum, and her protective policy has been strengthened strikingly of late. In such circumstances, if Japan involves herself in competition without making due preparations, it is manifest what will be the result. In setting up a permanent policy in the interests of the State, it is a matter of course that the nation should consider how to maintain Japan's shipping strength. For this purpose, investigations should be made into the economic construction of ships, the elaboration of a fuel policy whereby to supply fuel as low as Britain and America, and the increase of the employees' working efficiency.

## GENERAL NOTES.

Sir Joseph Cook, Commonwealth Treasurer, states that the Commonwealth Shipping Line is still making handsome profits.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FISH

FILFETS	80 cents per lb.
HADDOCKS	70 " " "
KIPPERS	60 " " "
RED HERRINGS	30 " " "

## CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream)	\$1.25 per lb.
AUSTRALIAN CHEDDER	\$1.00 per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

A new steamship service between Philadelphia and Cork, Dublin and London will shortly be inaugurated by the Moore, McCormack & Company. The first ship, the "West Gamco," sailed early this month.

The question of seamen's overtime formed the subject of prolonged discussion at the meeting of the panel of the National Maritime Board in London. No official agreement has yet been reached, but it is hoped that this may be announced shortly.

Four English sailors were fined \$5 each at Sunderland for stealing soap, perfumes, china, and cotton goods from the cargo of the "Prism." It was stated on behalf of the owners, Messrs. Holt, that pilferings were costing the firm \$50,000 a year.

The French Minister of Marine has just decided that, pending further orders, vessels passing through British ports shall receive from the local consular authorities all cash necessary to meet their requirements so that there will in future be no need for them to discount drafts for this purpose except in quite exceptional cases.

The Hongkong Government has sanctioned the provision of three new Aea flash lights in the approaches to the harbour. One will be placed at Tathong Point on Lam Tong Island; another on the Channel Rocks in Kowloon Bay; and the third on the summit of Tongku Island, west of Castle Peak. Lights of greater intensity are to be substituted for the present ones at Gap Rock, Waglan Island and Green Island.

The whole of the First Squadron consisting of the cream of the Imperial Japanese Navy will leave its base at Yokosuka in the latter part of July and will call at Tientsin for a few days' stop. Then, at least the principal warships of the Squadron are to visit Dairen about the middle of August. It will be the first time a number of superdreadnoughts of the latest type will be at Dairen.

The steamship "Sawahlento," built by Messrs. Gebr. van der Pot, of Bolesse, to the account of the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij, of Amsterdam, left Rotterdam for Java on June 11. This steamship is built under special survey to the highest class of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Her principal dimensions are: 325 ft. between perpendiculars, 47 ft. 6 in. beam by 24 ft. 3 in. depth. She is provided with poop, bridge and companion-deck. The deadweight capacity is about 5,300 tons.

Two powerful new motor lifeboats have just been completed by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and are now on their way by sea, under their own power, from the building yard at East Cowes to their stations at Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, and Wick, in Caithnessshire. The Peterhead boat is named Duke of Connaught, the money for its construction and endowment in perpetuity having been presented to the Institution by the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons to commemorate the safe return from Canada of the Duke of Connaught, who is the Most Worshipful Grand Master. This makes a total of twenty-eight motor lifeboats now on the coast.

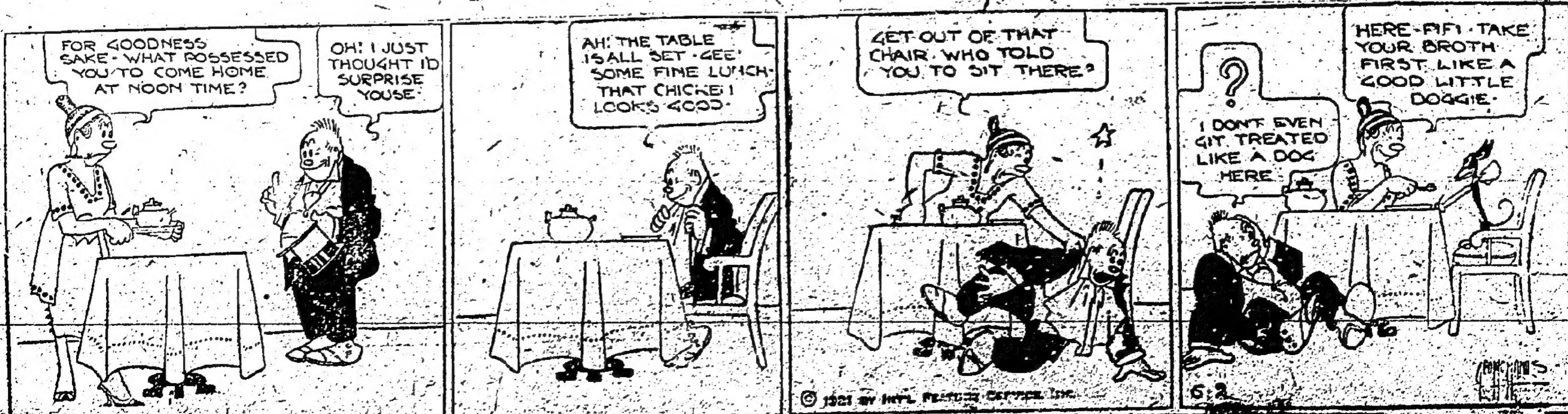
The Japanese "near-sea" and coasting trade have become comparatively prosperous and there is some movement of special lines and commodities now in season. Stagnation still prevails over the ocean trade, however, and there are signs in evidence that liners for ocean service will either invade the near-sea trade or be laid up. According to investigations completed by a certain Japanese firm, there are now 150 ships of 726,435 tons engaged in the ocean trade, these figures showing a decrease of 43 ships, totalling 149,000 tons, as compared with two months ago.

A Tokyo message dated July 8, reports that a stray carrier pigeon brought news to the effect that the Kokusai Steamship Company's steamer "Shanghai Maru" of 4,103 tons, suffered shipwreck and was in danger of foundering, at a point some three hundred miles off Hawaii. The message was addressed "Japanese Subjects." The Kokusai Steamship Company representatives state that they have had no news of a mishap to any of their vessels. The Navy Department and the Department of Communications also state that they have received no news of the alleged disaster.

During May, the N.Y.K. liners carried about 20,000 passengers. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, the number decreased by 2,500, but the fare receipts increased by 10 per cent. There has been good business in the ocean lines on the whole. Despite the increase of the rates, more passengers have been carried on the North American and Australian lines, while a slight decrease has been shown in the European and South American lines. The Formosan and Bombay lines have experienced a small increase, but other lines have suffered a decrease both in the passenger fares and freight receipts.

The Australian coastal shipping laws are a choice instance of how protection works. Considering that a foreign firm cannot even tow a barge from Kobe to Amagasaki, so rigidly are the exclusive rules enforced in Japan, it is with some sense of the impertinence of the proceeding that one reads in Australian papers advertisements soliciting coastal cargo for Japanese ships. The new Australian law, however, does not exclude foreign ships, like the Japanese law. It only requires that they should comply with Australian standards as regards the pay of the crew and the accommodation provided for them. The object is the same, as they know that the Japanese ships will not comply with these standards. The immediate consequence is a rise of 20 per cent. in coastal freights. This does the Australian public at large more harm than it does the Australian seamen good. The same argument applies in Japan, where the cutting out of foreign competition raises coastal freights and adds to the cost of living, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

## BRINGING UP FATHER.





PROTECTIVE SOCIETY TO BE FORMED.

I am, now, coming to what I have seen and heard of in reference to the subject. After you have heard me, I wish you to tell the meeting what your own experience is. The systems of slaves, servant-girls and prostitutes, according to Chinese historical records, existed at least about 2,500 years ago. Kuan Chung of Tsai, one of the warring States in the reign of the House of Chow, instituted brothels to induce what were then called the good men to remain in his State with a view to enriching it. The first of the population of that prostitution started from that time. The selling and buying of slaves and servant-girls were initiated by the Dynasties of Chan and Hou, when offenders of the law were also made slaves and servants as a mode of punishment. The slaves and servants of the nobles and grandsons remained to be slaves from generation to generation, unless and until they could accumulate sufficient wealth or their friends and relatives could find the necessary means to pay for their emancipation and return to the only free class of the women. Boys were generally young women. Boys. Their status was different when grown up, they were married. After marriage, should they still like to maintain the relationship with their former owners, they would be allowed to remain in the same status as the slaves, but without doing any more domestic work. Before they grew old

examinations at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs. Those who were not of the Chinese race were not examined, and the results put them were not satisfactory were passed on to the committee of the Po Leung Kuk for further investigations. If they were found to have been kidnapped or seduced, those who brought them to Hong Kong were not punished. If they were deceived into becoming prostitutes or compulsorily made to prostitute themselves, they were detained and looked after until suitable men could be found to marry them. The women were then sent back to the mainland. There might be a small number of them from amongst the local residents who swelled their number, but such had either so misconducted themselves as to be unfit for marriage or had been brought to Hong Kong before they were to be married. Also there might be some who, when quite young, were brought to this Colony by the brothel-keepers, and when they grew old enough, became prostitutes, but of these scarcely any were brought to the attention of the Chinese residents in this Colony. Now that it is against the wishes of the local authorities to buy and sell women and girls and that there is no remedy for widows. There have been cases in which the women have aspired to marry and become mothers to their daughters, and after a time reported to the Authorities as having lost their daughters. Then they went to the families who bought them, and regained the custody of their daughters without paying back a cent, while the authorities were obliged to take cases into Court. Buying is therefore seldom done in Hongkong unless there can be produced *bona fide* evidence of good faith. I do not propose to repeat verbatim the English translation of the Chinese evidence, but would like to refer to you much of your time, for I wish to use the same arguments I used to them

2. and 3. There are, now, no slaves in China, and there are still a few, they are recognized as such, or it is rather because they find it easy to be treated as such, and it is very rare to remain with their old owners as servants that they have not left. Girls have never been counted as slaves. They are generally bought very young. People do not like to buy big girls because they are difficult to control and after a few years' service, they will have to be married off. When the girls are too young to look after themselves, the masters' sons and, in some cases, the masters' wives and daughters, take them into their homes and keep them close until they become old enough to work. Their parents are allowed to see and see their periodically, and when they come, they are, as a rule, provided

form them on their periodical visits, of the nature of the work they are required to do, and how they are treated. The girls' parents can redeem them, whenever they can afford to do it, and they are often urged to do so. They are brought to the city and another good family to take them over, if they feel that they are ill-treated. The parents have also some voice in the marriage of their daughters. In many cases in the past, when no suitable husbands could be found for their daughters, they were asked to take the money for a dowry and go to work as a servant, usually in a foreign country. The masters generally chose any harsh treatment of the girls by their wives or concubines, as they care too much for their good names to allow their women folk to go beyond certain limits. Whenever a girl is badly treated, the other servants and the neighbours are so much annoyed that they will do all in their power to help and in no few cases has she taken upon herself to leave her mistress's house. Whenever there is proof of cruelty even in the treatment of one's own children, the Chinese public seldom lets things rest without making a noise. Cruelty, when reported, is investigated, and the offender is severely punished. Many of the girls had learned hair-dressing, sewing and other useful crafts refused to be married and bargained with their mistresses to remain in their service for one or two years longer either with or without pay, and after the expiration of the period, went to work outside or confined in the privacy of the house. Some of the girls, who were so ill-treated, were able to escape, and some of them were able to get on outside. In about a very few cases, the girls were able to get on outside.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and loss of money if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

Several scholarships named after the British scientist the late Sir William Ramsay have been instituted, enabling French students to pursue scientific researches in British universities and to acquaint themselves with British methods of engineering and chemistry.—*Haras*.

prove the conditions of the girls and their parents. For instance, if the Hongkong Government were to adopt to-day the regulations adopted by the Government of the Commissioner of Police of Canton ten years ago, there would be handed over to the Government ten to fifteen thousand girls, some very young and some marriageable. Would or could the girls be taken care of at the public's expense; or would they be all returned to their parents? And suppose many of the girls refused to go to the Government, or to go back to their parents; would the Government go to the extreme of driving away all the families possessing such girls or compulsorily dragging the girls away and housing them elsewhere? If, it was feared, in the case of the proposed establishment

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## SILESIAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, July 30th. Reuter learns that the Anglo-French situation is very much better. Various misunderstandings have been dispersed, and the Supreme Council will probably meet on August 4th after all.

Lord Hardinge saw Mr. Briand after the French Cabinet Council, and the position is now regarded in Paris as cleared up most satisfactorily.

LONDON, July 30th. Mr. Lloyd George, conveying a war message at Thame, said it was inconceivable that France and Britain should quarrel over the interpretation of the peace they had achieved at such a tremendous cost. There had been differences recently regarding the interpretation of a section of the Treaty, but plain speaking on both sides had had excellent results. They were now on the high road to an understanding. It was arranged that the Allies should meet in a few days when it was hoped that the vexed question would be finally settled.

Britain recognised, Lord George said, that France's later sacrifices gave her a special claim for consideration, but he respectfully pointed out that France's apprehensions of danger were apt to deflect her from calm judgment. The sole concern of the British Empire was the attainment of immediate peace, and the sole anxiety was to bring the Allies by the most rapid means to the point of their power strengthening the roots of future conflict. Hence, the whole might of the British Empire to-day was thrown into the scales of peace as it was thrown into those of war in 1914.

PARIS, July 30th. As a result of an understanding between the British and the French Governments, instructions have been sent to General Le Rond that, pending the meeting of the Supreme Council, close co-operation between the Allied troops in Upper Silesia must be observed, with a view to preventing any attempt at insurrection, whether by Poles or Germans.

BRUSSELS, July 30th. Belgium will probably be represented at the next Supreme Council.

The Foreign Minister has asked Mr. Briand to include the famine in Russia and the Leipzig sentence in the agenda.

PARIS, July 31st. Lord Hardinge informed Mr. Briand that the British Government had readily agreed to Mr. Briand's proposals, and the British Ambassador in Berlin would join the French and the Italian Ambassadors in a joint declaration, with the Italian Premier, to the German Government that it must in every way facilitate the passage of Allied troops through Germany, which the situation in Upper Silesia might necessitate any moment.

Lord Curzon has proposed August 8th as the date of the meeting of the Supreme Council, as the Italian Premier is unable to arrive in France earlier. Mr. Lloyd George would attend the Council, if the French Government so desired. The tone of the British reply is most cordial.

## TWO SINN FEINNERS.

LONDON, July 30th. The Irish Master of Rolls has directed the issue of writs of attachment against General Macready, General Strickland and other officers, who disregarded an order of the Court to produce two Sinn Feiners, who were sentenced to death by Military Courts.

The Master of Rolls has decided that such courts consisting of an informal and local gathering of officers, acting summarily, had no warrant under the Restoration of Order (Ireland) Act, which bestowed powers only on properly constituted court-martials.

LONDON, July 30th. Counsel for the military authorities informed the Master of Rolls of Dublin today that he had been instructed by the Government to state that the two Sinn Feiners, mentioned this morning, will be released, pending appeal against the Master's order.

The Master of the Rolls, therefore, granted stay of execution of the writs of attachment.

## IMPERIAL AIR SERVICES.

LONDON, July 30th. The Morning Post says the Empire Conference Committee on Imperial air communications, yesterday, discussed the expert committee's report. No definite decision was reached, but probably the committee would recommend the Empire Conference to utilise the existing airships for an experimental service within certain limited zones, as, for example, Great Britain and Egypt, and Great Britain and South Africa.

LONDON, July 31st. As regards the cost of the Imperial airship services the Observer says the facts are that a financial enterprise is willing to provide the money for four years for development, on condition that the Government guarantees an annual subsidy of £300,000.

## HEAT WAVE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31st. The thermometer has recorded 90 degrees daily for a fortnight, and the temperature in the business quarter of the city has averaged over 100 degrees. Considerable suffering has been caused to the poor, and a number of deaths and cases of prostration from the heat have been reported. The beaches and parks are crowded nightly. Many wealthy businessmen are living on yachts anchored in the river, and the roofs of many apartment houses have been temporarily converted into dormitories.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE HAGUE, July 31st. The Foreign Ministry announces that the Dutch Legation at Peru has sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the ratifications of the statute of the Permanent International Court of Justice, adding the declaration that the Dutch Government recognises the jurisdiction of that court as obligatory in conformity with the statute on a footing of reciprocity for five years, and for the settlement of disputes in the future, in regard to which nothing has been agreed to by parties as regards any other manner of reaching a pacific solution.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

## LORD NORTHCOTE.

WASHINGTON, July 30th. A statement issued under Lord Northcliffe's authority says that, for reasons of which he is not aware, an invitation extended to him to stay at the British Embassy and attend a dinner there on July 29th was afterwards withdrawn.

The statement attributes the cancellation of the invitation to Lord Curzon. It is officially denied in London that Lord Curzon had in any way influenced the decision of Sir Auckland Geddes to cancel the function at the Embassy.

LATER. Lord Northcliffe, prior to his departure, attended a dinner given by the wife of Mr. Maclean, proprietor of the Washington Post, at which Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Denby, Senator Falk and General Pershing were among the guests.

WASHINGTON, July 30th. Lord Northcliffe has left for New York en route for Montreal and Australia.

NEW YORK, July 30th. The New York Times, in an editorial note, says "The interview with Mr. Wickham Stead, editor of the London Times, was written by a trustworthy reporter, who believes that his report of the interview is accurate, but Mr. Stead has since intimated that the interview contained matter that should not have been published. Mr. Stead had no opportunity to revise the interview. As reprinted in England in one of Lord Northcliffe's own papers, the interview was incorrectly attributed to Lord Northcliffe himself. Lord Northcliffe has not given to the New York Times, nor has the New York Times reported him as giving, any statement or conversation purported to be from King George and Mr. Lloyd George."

LONDON, July 30th. His Majesty the King's Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, has telegraphed to Lord Northcliffe that His Majesty is glad that Lord Northcliffe's message confirms the statement made on his authority by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

## PASSPORT REFORM.

BRUSSELS, July 30th. The French and Belgian Governments have decided to abolish passports between the two countries.

## M. KIM GORKI'S APPEAL.

BERNE, July 30th. As a result of Gorki's appeal for help for disease and famine-stricken Russians, the International Union for the Relief of Children, whose headquarters are in Geneva, has begun the distribution of food and clothing. Moscow appeals for contributions.

## ANARCHIST ACQUITTED.

MILAN, July 30th. The Court of Assize has acquitted the well-known anarchist Malatesta and some of his companions on a charge of fomenting an anarchist conspiracy in connection with the risings in Milan and elsewhere last year.

## FRENCH TRAIN ROBBERY.

PARIS, July 30th. A man named Cherrier has been arrested, in connection with the recent robbery on the Paris-Marseilles express, after a struggle with the police, in which two accomplices were killed and a police inspector seriously injured.

## FLIGHT TO MONT BLANC.

CHAMONIX, July 30th. The airman Durafour landed in an aeroplane on the summit of Mont Blanc.

## PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY, July 31st. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee convened to decide the future plan of campaign, it is understood, has passed a resolution in favour of boycotting the visit of the Prince of Wales, also urging a complete boycott of foreign cloth on the lines suggested by Mr. Gandhi.

LONDON, July 30th. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, states that the suggestion that the Prince of Wales will not be able to stand the strain of his visit to India is absolutely unfounded, but the Prince of Wales will not accept any more private engagements until he has sailed for the East in October.

## GERMAN LOAN.

BERLIN, July 31st. The Reichsbank has arranged a loan through the Amsterdam firm of Mendelssohn and Company, bringing the total credits obtained through this firm to 250 million gold marks.

## DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 31st. The Observer says that, with a view to the necessity of counter-acting attempts to mislead American opinion on the Irish situation, it will not be surprising if Mr. Lloyd George goes to America in the next few weeks.

The Journal hopes that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and General Smuts will accompany him to participate in the preliminary conversations with President Harding as regards the Washington Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 30th. The date of the Disarmament Conference has been discussed by Mr. Hughes, with Sir Auckland Geddes, Baron Shidehara and the Italian Charge d'Affaires. Great Britain favours a later date than November 11th. Japan is agreeable to the earliest time to which the other Powers agree, but feels that an early date will be disadvantageous owing to the distance and the time required to prepare and forward data.

Diplomatic circles understand that French officials prefer a date near the end of the year.

## LONGWOOD BOWL.

BOSWORTH, July 30th. B. M. Williams beat Shimidzu in the final of the Longwood Challenge Bowl. Bosworth, July 31st. Johnson (holder) has defeated Williams in the challenge round of the Longwood Lawn Tennis Bowl match 6-4, 6-5, 2-4, 6-6.

## "MUI TSAL"

(Continued from Page 9.)

of an industrial school or reformatory in Hongkong for the poor Chinese boys who at present hawk in the street without license and commit municipal and criminal offences. That their number would be increased by the introduction of a class of children from the mainland, it is not to be feared that while the number of mui tsai was reduced, the number of prostitutes would be increased. "Foster-daughters" and "adopted daughters," as you are well aware, are designations generally used as a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of prostitution by a special class of people. I have now laid bare all the circumstances which I have studied in relation to the subject and I will leave it to you to formulate your replies to the questions asked, and to make such suggestions as will tend effectively to prevent abuses, if abuses do exist to such an extent as require interference.

## THE HON. MR. HO. FOOK.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook said:—This matter originated with an English lady, Mrs. Hazelwood, and her accusations form the materials for discussion at this meeting. It seems to me significant that none of the many officials of our Cadet Service, who have successively pursued the study of the Chinese language, manners and customs, in Canton, for long periods, have proposed the abolition or control of the mui tsai system, if that system is fraught with such abuses as are alleged. To name a few, there were Sir Henry May and Sir James Stewart Lockhart, Mr. A. W. Brewin and Mr. Cecil Clementi; there are Mr. C. Maclellan, Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Mr. E. D. C. Weller, Mr. S. B. C. Ross and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher. Surely, these men's experience and knowledge of the subject cannot be inferior to Mrs. Hazelwood's. There are six main questions before us, and I hope you will give us the benefit of your own unbiased opinions.

Taking up questions in order, Mr. Ho Fook said:—

1.—Prostitutes are mostly recruited from young girls brought up for the purpose by a special class of women commonly known as "torsoise women." Unlike servant-girls, they are generally regarded as of designated "torsoise" work, so as to preserve their good looks and the softness of their skin, with a view to their earning a good income in due course. In some cases, people live upon the prostitution of their own daughters. It is, however, very rare that a servant girl is ever made to become a prostitute by the law which prevails both in Hongkong and in China, prohibiting the sale of girls for the purpose of prostitution.

2.—There is a vast difference between a slave and a servant girl. A slave remains such not only in his own person, but in the persons of his descendants from generation to generation without cessation, while a servant-girl becomes absolutely free upon her marriage. The system of slavery was abolished in the T'ing Dynasty.

3.—The object of acquiring servant girls is usually to provide domestic service. When and if the master takes a servant-girl as a concubine, as happens sometimes, it is generally done with the consent of the girl herself. Very few cases have been heard of where servant-girls have been re-sold after having been dishonoured by their masters, for Chinese women and girls highly value their good name and chastity. If such a thing happens, it is unlikely that the parents of the wronged girl will remain silent with folded arms.

4.—The system of mui tsai has never been abolished in China. Some years ago, Chan King-wai, the Commissioner of Police at Canton, made an attempt towards that end, but eventually he had to drop the matter owing to the difficulties he encountered.

5.—In Hongkong, persons found guilty of ill-treating their servant-girls have, in the past, been invariably punished with imprisonment. When one's own children are guilty of naughtiness or disobedience, they are mildly chastised, and one cannot find any good reason for withholding such treatment in respect of servant-girls.

6.—Poverty being prevalent in China, many people with several children would find it difficult to feed all of them, and consequently would have to sell at least a daughter so that not only would there be one mouth less to feed, but the girl so disposed of would be saved from cold and hunger. There are others who have to sell a daughter in order to obtain the wherewithal to establish a small business, to keep the remaining members of the family from starvation. The abolition of the mui tsai system may lead to child destruction by drowning, strangulation or other means. There are several thousands of servant-girls in Hongkong and proper measures must first be taken for their care before any law is introduced—if it were ever to be introduced—to abolish the system. Besides, no good would be achieved by any prohibitive measures in Hongkong if similar measures were not adopted in China. Registration of servant-girls would necessitate periodical domiciliary visits, which would inevitably cause trouble and annoyance to the people. Why cannot we Chinese take up the matter ourselves by forming a society, with a strong committee of management, for the purpose of enlightening and educating the masses in their duty towards their servant-girls, and securing power to prosecute in cases of cruel treatment of these girls? I venture to commend this suggestion to your consideration.—(Applause.)

## A PROTRACTED DISCUSSION.

The subsequent proceedings occupied about two and a half hours. Mr. Chan Tong Yung said he kept no servant-girls in his household; it was not very profitable to do so, but many did in order to assist needy parents, unable to support their off-spring. It was not right, he declared, to denounce this system, as people of feeling would not be cruel to mui tsai. Even parents had sometimes to "glorify" children for naughty behaviour. Careful investigation should be made into the system before it was suppressed as he was convinced that instances of cruelty were not frequent. The Chinese should form an association to improve the conditions of domestic servants.

Mr. Fung Yee Kai gave an instance of cruelty to a mui tsai. Having spilt some salt fish in the kitchen, through ignorance of her duties, a mui tsai, he said, was forced by her master to kneel on the floor. Every time she moved she was whipped. In the painful position she had to remain at the whim of her master. Another girl brought back from market the upper part of a duck instead of the leg as ordered. For this she was forced to kneel on an inverted chair and hold above her head a basin of water. Everytime her hands trembled and the water slopped over she was beaten.

Mr. Ho Kow Tong declared that the previous speaker was the man who should be punished for not having reported the matter to the police. This view was received with applause and it was not until the gentleman castigated had explained that the family lived in Fatsan that the meeting's desire to record its strong disapproval was expressed.

Mention of traffic in girls for sale abroad was made by a member of the audience whose remarks were not generally understood as they were made in a country dialect.

Some people bought girls to keep children company, according to Mr. Chang Wan Shan, who demanded to know why rich men, who could afford to pay all the expenses they wanted, should buy girls, unless they wished to assist needy parents. Many persons did not employ amahs because they were not always honest. A mui tsai on the other hand was a member of the household. Poor countrymen brought their children here and sold them to save them from starvation. Only rich men could afford to buy children. He would suggest that instead of the present system under which a girl did not regain her freedom until marriage, arrangements should be made whereby the contract respecting a mui tsai could be converted into a mortgage and be redeemable by the parents after a certain period.

Speaking against the mui tsai system, Mr. Yung Sze Chun declared that in some cases girls bought as servant-girls were brought up for prostitution. Some had masters, even, sold them to brothels to become prostitutes. The majority of mui tsai were not educated. Should they be guilty of misconduct they then lost all hope of marriage. In any event it was impossible for a servant girl fully to regain her freedom as marriage made her subject to the whims of her new husband. Discussing the question whether or not servant girls were brought up for the pleasure of their masters, the speaker asserted that if a master did not take the girl as his own concubine he sometimes gave her to a friend for the same purpose. Slaves and servant-girls now were quite

different from those of former times when they were taken because their parents had committed crime. If a girl were ill-treated she had only to go to the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and make a complaint. Giving several instances to illustrate his assertion, the speaker declared that servant-girls could be ill-treated. "Obeying my orders," he said, "I can make her lose all her freedom. I can make her work at all hours of the day and night. I can make her fan me—do anything I like. The prostitute has a worse name than the servant-girl but the prostitute lives in better circumstances." Where a servant-girl was presented to another master as a concubine she had a very unhappy time, continued the speaker, if the principal wife was annoyed at the addition to the family. In some cases girls were given education at the expense of their masters, but this was very infrequent. In other cases girls were bought ostensibly for adoption but were soon treated as servant-girls. In this century such a practice should not exist.—(Applause.) Those members of the meeting attempting to defend the practice would fail, it was declared, not fail now then they would fail some day.

Regarding the statement that children were bought in order to relieve needy parents of a burden, the speaker queried the sincerity of this claim and expressed the opinion that the real intention was to make them servant-girls subject to the absolute will of their masters. The purchase of children was not the way to assist destitute parents. The way to do that was to establish homes and form a relief association for the sole purpose of lending money to the needy. This was the radical solution of the problem. In conclusion he hoped the Chairman would take a broad view of the matter and take steps to restrict the system—it was a practice that should not exist.—(Applause.)

Several subsequent speakers made reference to principles of humanity, urging that the system should be abolished if ill-treatment were proved. One speaker condemned the system and asked the Chairman to have the matter raised in the Legislative Council so that it might be completely suppressed. Another speaker said most of the prostitutes were originally mui tsai.

After several more speakers had addressed the meeting for and against the system, the Chairman declared that if the mui tsai system were suppressed, the concubine system would also have to be suppressed in order to secure equality. He denied by way of reply to a previous speaker, that the agitation for abolition originated with Hongkong Europeans, and attributed it to Mrs. Hazelwood. It was pointed out that there were many humane people who reported ill-treatment to the local authorities who were very accessible.

One member of the audience declared that it was futile to ask—as one of the questions before the meeting did—whether servant-girls were brought up to become prostitutes as the masters concerned were not likely to admit that. Was it right to kidnap, was it right to sell girls? he demanded, adding "Of course not. If people did not do it, there would be no need for a law."

Yet another speaker declared that the question was whether the keeping of servant-girls was beneficial or harmful to the Chinese. If harmful they should to their best to do away with it. There were good points in the system, but most of the speakers had dwelt on the bad ones. Personally he favoured the system because he felt the good outweighed the evil.

In vehement defence of the system, a speaker, who addressed the meeting with great animation and much great-culation, declared that they should not stop people from giving birth to children and demanded to know, "Do you suggest drowning them or killing them?" Would they guarantee to keep all the servant girls if the present system were abolished? In answer to an interruption he declared that although the Government included, could stop him from saying what he thought.

A member of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. pointed out that the British Government had voted £20,000,000 towards freeing the black slaves in America.

## THE RESOLUTIONS.

The CHAIRMAN then put the questions before the meeting. By show of hands the assembly declared, unanimously, that

- (1.) servant girls are not brought up for prostitution;
- (2.) servant girls are not slaves; unanimously, that
- (3.) servant girls are not kept for sexual purposes by their masters; with eight dissentients, that
- (4.) the Chinese Government has passed no law to abolish the practice; and, with one dissentient, that
- (5.) owners cannot ill-treat them as they please.

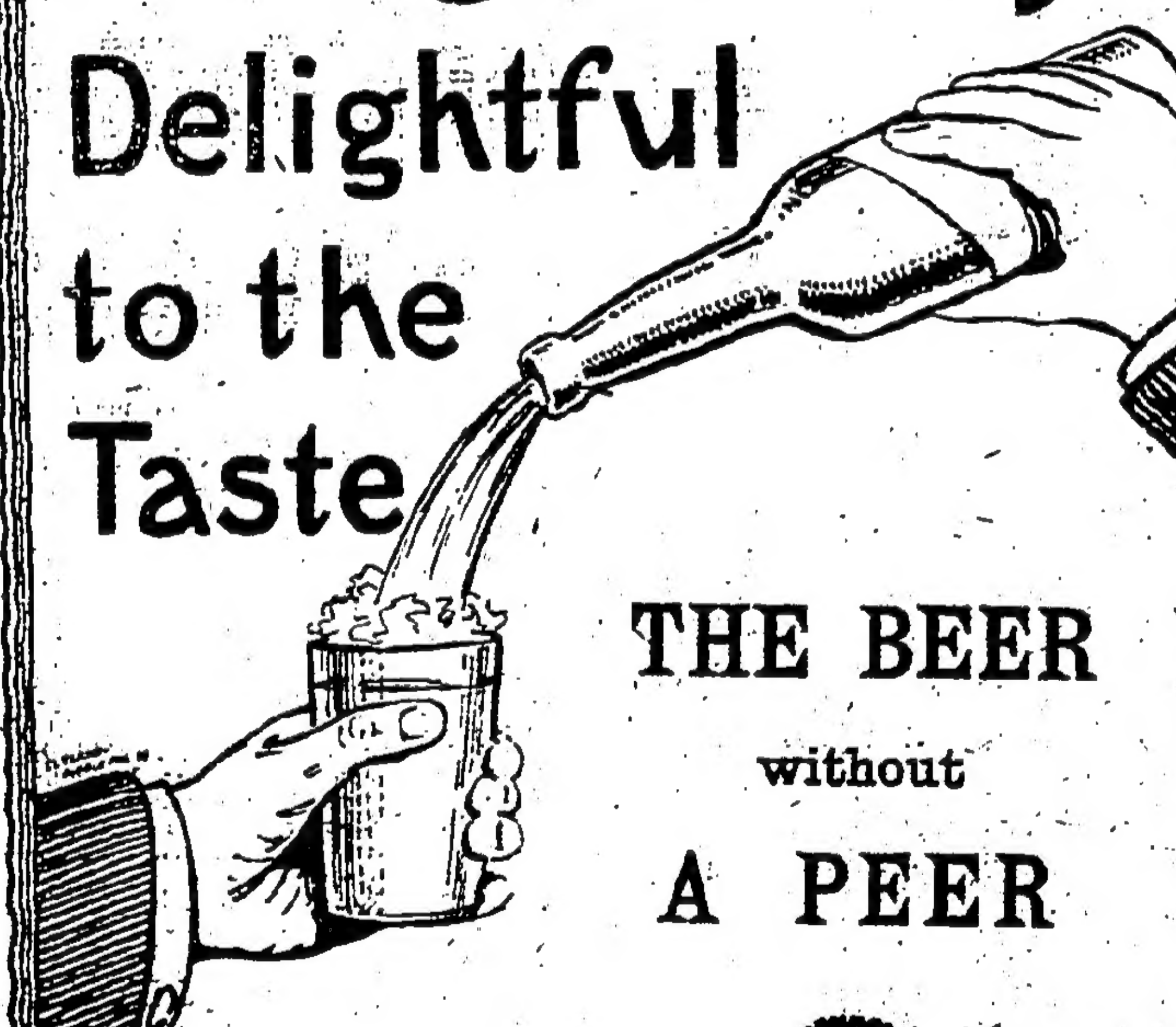
In putting the resolutions, the CHAIRMAN interspersed two or three lengthy speeches and became involved in argument with some members of the audience.

After another half-hour of desultory discussion a further resolution was put, and carried unanimously, to the effect that steps be taken to establish a society for the prevention of cruelty to mui tsai, on the lines of the society recently established, at the instance of the European community, for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The proceedings then terminated and the audience for the evening theatrical performance began to assemble.

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